



Internal Revenue Service
Small Business and Self-Employed
Taxpayer Education and Communication



Tax Information for Small Businesses

Consider it Done



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

CONSTRUCTION
Travel & Entertainment
IRC Sections 162 & 274



Categories of Travel & Entertainment

- Local Transportation
- Out-of-Town Travel
- Meals and Entertainment Expenses
- Gifts



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Business Trips

- Getting from one workplace to another
- Visiting clients or customers
- Going to a business meeting
- Getting from your home to a temporary workplace when you have one or more regular places of work



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Standard Mileage Rate

- Multiply business miles by a predetermined rate per mile
- Includes costs for depreciation, garage rent, gas, insurance, lease payments, licenses, oil, registration fees, repairs, and tires
- Does not include parking fees, tolls, and car loan interest



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Standard Mileage Rate Not Allowed

- When car is used for hire (taxi)
- When operating two or more vehicles simultaneously
- When depreciation or Section 179 was taken in a prior year
- Claimed actual costs on a leased car after 1997



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Actual Vehicle Costs

Multiply the business usage percentage against the total of depreciation, garage rent, gas, insurance, lease payments, licenses, oil, registration fees, repairs, and tires.



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Commuting

- Transportation costs between your home and your regular place of business are not deductible.
- If there is no regular place of business, the first and last business trips of the day are not deductible.



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Out-of-Town Travel Tax Home

Generally, your tax home is your regular place of business, regardless of where you maintain your family residence.



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

TAX HOME

You may have a tax home even if you do not have a regular place of business.



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

TAX HOME (cont'd)

Your tax home is where you reside IF you answer 'yes' to all of the following three questions:

- Do you conduct part of your business in the same area where you spend the night?
- Do you duplicate your living expenses when you are away from that home for business?
- Do you often use that home for lodging, or have a member of your family living in that home?



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Transient

- A transient does not have a regular place of business nor a regular residence.
- As a transient, no travel expenses can be claimed.



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Example of Transient

- **Not Transient**

Keith works for various contractors in the same city where he lives. Several of the contractors send him out of town on jobs that last a few weeks. While Keith is away from his home, the costs are deductible.

- **Transient**

Larry worked in several different cities during the year. He did not maintain a home in any city. Larry is a transient and he cannot claim any of the costs associated with his travel.



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Temporary or Indefinite Travel

- Temporary job assignments are expected to last under a year. Travel costs are deductible.
- If the job is expected to last more than a year, the job is considered indefinite and travel costs are not deductible.



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Examples of Temporary vs. Indefinite Travel

<u>JOB DURATION</u>	<u>TEMPORARY</u>	<u>INDEFINITE</u>
<u>Example 1</u> : Job expected to last 18 months, but actually lasted 10 months	Not considered temporary travel	Job expected to last over a year. Travel costs are not deductible
<u>Example 2</u> : Job expected to last 9 months, but actually lasts 15 months	Deduct travel costs until the expectation changed to over a year	After expectation changed, travel costs are no longer deductible



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Standard Meal Allowance

- Use the standard amount of \$30 per day instead of actual cost of meals
- Subject to 50 percent meal limitation
- Includes room service, dry cleaning, and tips
- Utilize $\frac{3}{4}$ of allowance or \$22.50 for travel days



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Per diem rates

- Includes standard amount of \$55 for lodging and \$30 for meals or \$85 per day
- Cannot be used by self-employed traveler, but can be used for employees
- Higher rate cities can be found in Pub. 1542



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Flat Rate Payments for Travel

- Many contractors pay their employees a flat rate for lodging and meals that is lower than the per diem amount
- 40 percent of the payment should be allocated towards meals and 60 percent should be allocated towards the lodging
- Meal amount subject to 50 percent limitation



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Example of Flat Rate

- Vince pays \$40 per man each day to cover lodging and meals for out-of-town jobs
- The meal allowance is \$16 per day ($\$40 \times 40\%$)
- The lodging is \$24 per day ($\$40 \times 60\%$)



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Meals and Entertainment

Directly-related Test:

- Entertainment took place in a clear business setting or you engaged in business during the entertainment, and there was a reasonable expectation of business results.



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Meals and Entertainment (cont'd)

Associated Test:

- Entertainment directly precedes or follows a substantial business discussion.



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Meals and Entertainment (cont'd)

- Entertainment cannot be lavish or extravagant
- Cannot deduct membership dues for clubs organized for business, pleasure, recreation, or other social purposes
- Deduct only 50 percent of expense
- No quid pro quo agreements



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Entertainment Example

Ralph and Norton contract jobs with one another

They go to lunch everyday

Ralph agrees to pay for lunches on Mondays and Wednesdays

Norton pays on Tuesdays and Thursdays

These meals would not be deductible, because they represent a quid pro quo agreement



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Gifts

- You can deduct no more than \$25 for business gifts you give directly or indirectly to any one person during the tax year.
- Spouses are jointly limited to \$25 per year to any one person, even if they own separate businesses.



Internal Revenue Service

Small Business and Self-Employed

Taxpayer Education and Communication

Thank You!